DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 187 347 IR 008 490

TITLE The White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979. Summary, March 1980.
INSTITUTION National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Washington, D. C.
PUB DATE Mar 80
NOTE 86p.; For related documents, see ED 179 233-245.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Information Dissemination; *Information Services; Libraries; *Library Services; *National Programs; *Planning; *Policy; Program Development
IDENTIFIERS *White House Conference Library Info Services

ABSTRACT

This report to the President of the United States presents a summary of the planning, proceedings, and resolutions of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Questions the delegates addressed to the conference included: Do libraries, the traditional storehouses of information and knowledge, have a place in this fast moving Information Age? If so, what should it be? When should information be private, when should it be without cost, and how should freedom of information principles be applied? Is there a need for a national information policy, and, if so, what elements should it include? Can we apply the principles of access to increase the free flow of information across national borders and through the barriers of conflicting governmental philosophies? Sixty-four resolutions developed by the conference set the following major goals: to reshape the library and information services to serve the people in more useful ways, to maintain local control of these services, and to insist on more economy and accountability from the institutions that provide these services. Separate sections of the report detail goals and objectives, organization and finance, technology resource sharing and education, special constituent concerns, international issues, and conference follow-up and recommendation. (RAA)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

Summary

March 1980

ED187347

IR008490

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services

The
White House
Conference
on Library
and
Information
Services

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit for your consideration the Final Report of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

I want to express my appreciation and the appreciation of the thousands of persons who participated in the Conference for your strong support of its objectives and for your words to the delegates.

The concluding words of your address to the Conference were an inspiration to me and to all who are interested in the future of library and information services.

"As we spread the word about libraries and learning and democracy and understanding and communication and progress and harmony and peace through your own work, you can remember that you've got a friend in the White House."

Mr. President, the Resolutions included in this Final Report represent the ideas and hopes of millions of Americans who want to meet the future library and information services needs of our Nation.

The announced intention of Stuart E. Eizenstat, your special assistant for domestic affairs and policy, to appoint an inter-agency task force to study this Final Report indicates the high priority you have set for the goals of the Conference.

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science stands ready to assist you in any way possible to transform the recommendations of the Conference into reality.

On behalf of the National Commission and the Conference participants, I wish to thank you for your support and cooperation. We look forward to your recommendations.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

Charles Benton
Chairman
White House Conference on Library and Information Services
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

White House Conference on Library and Information Services Suite 601 1717 K St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 202-634-1527

Table of Contents

	Page
Summary of the White House Conference	7
Elements of a Comprehensive National Library and Information Services Program: Legislative and Administrative Initiatives	13
The Proposed National Library and Information Services Act	21
Resolutions of the White House Conference	31
The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	93
The White House Conference Advisory Committee	94
The Information Community Advisory Committee	96
The National Advisory Commission on Libraries	98
The White House Conference Staff	99
The National Commission Staff	100
The Committee of the Conference	101

Summary

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services convened on November 15, 1979, in Washington, D.C., more than two decades after a library trustee first proposed the idea.

The timing, though delayed, was fortunate. The Conference came at a time when computer and telecommunications technology is fast bringing about profound changes in the ways the American people get and use information. The world will feel the effect of these changes far into the future, but many people only now are beginning to perceive these changes as the harbingers of a new and revolutionary stage of civilization—the Information Age.

As the amount of information expands, and as people's need for it increases, science and technology are developing new and better ways to provide it, ranging from video-cassettes and mini-computers to communications satellites and videodiscs. These developments represent new ways to deliver information to an information-hungry world.

Issues

Questions delegates addressed at the Conference included: Do libraries, the traditional storehouses of information and knowledge have a place in this fast-moving Information Age? If so, what should it be? When should information be private, when should it be without cost, and how should freedom of information principles be applied? Is there a need for a national information policy and, if so, what elements should it include? Can we apply the principles of public access to increase the free flow of information across national borders and through the barriers of conflicting governmental philosophies?

A total of 806 delegates and alternates were among the 3,600 persons from the United States and abroad who participated in the White House Conference. The meeting drew the largest attendance of any White House Conference at one location, underlining the importance of the issues and the widespread interest in keeping ideas and initiatives alive.

Resolutions

Delegates approved a total of 64 resolutions—25 by voice vote and 39 by paper ballot. The resolutions originated in 34 small working groups. Delegates later refined them in sessions centered on the Conference's five basic user-oriented themes: Library and Information Services for 1) Personal Needs, 2) Lifelong Learning; 3) Organizations and the Professions; 4) Governing Society, and 5) International Cooperation and Understanding.

The resolutions call for changes of many kinds but they clearly set some major goals: to reshape library and information services to serve the people in more useful ways, to maintain local control of these services, and to insist on more economy and accountability from the institutions that provide the services.

A-4* A-5 E-1 A-3 B-1 B-14,B-16 C-12

Resolutions urge libraries to take an increased role in literacy training; in improved access to information for all, including ethnic minority groups, the blind, the physically handicapped, and others who are not adequately served. They favor increased activity by the United States to encourage the free flow of information among nations. Many endorse the idea of the library as both a total community information center and as an independent learning center. Generally, the resolutions support the concept of the library as essential to a civilized society, a concern that Government must view with high priority in the decision-making process. Delegates to the Conference also emphasized the importance of technology and considered ways this Nation can use it to improve information services to users. They discussed and refined such concepts as the linking of public telecommunications and the postal service with a new, expanded role for libraries. Participants presented their ideas not only in working groups but in Congressional and Conference hearings open to delegates and others who wanted to express their concerns.

U.S. Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island and U.S. Representative William D. Ford of Michigan, both strong supporters of programs to improve library and information services, acted as cochairmen of the Congressional hearing they conducted at the Conference site.

*Notations refer to resolutions recommending proposals made in this report.

History

The idea for a White House Conference was first suggested in 1957 by Channing Bete, Sr., a library trustee from Greenfield, Massachusetts, at a meeting of the American Library Trustee Association, a division of the American Library Association.

As the idea gained acceptance, four presidents supported actions that moved it forward. In 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. In 1970, President Richard M. Nixon signed Public Law 91-345 establishing the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a permanent, independent Federal agency.

On December 31, 1974, President Gerald R. Ford signed Public Law 93-568, authorizing the White House Conference. President Jimmy Carter declared support for the Conference during his presidential campaign and, on May 4, 1977, he signed an appropriations bill which set aside $3.5 million to plan and conduct the Conference under the direction of the National Commission.

The 28-member White House Conference Advisory Committee, appointed by the President and Members of Congress, assisted in planning the Conference. An Information Community Advisory Committee, representing authorities on information services in the Government, the private sector, universities, and research organizations, also contributed ideas to the Conference planning process.

In October 1978, Charles Benton was appointed by President Carter as chairman of the National Commission and the White House Conference. In February 1979, Marilyn Killebrew Gell was named executive director of the White House Conference Staff which coordinated the planning, and organization of the national meeting.

Democratic Process

The planning, operation, and results of the Conference clearly demonstrated the democratic process in action. Delegates represented more than 100,000 people who participated at the State and local level in 58 pre-Conferences, in the States, the Territories, the District of Columbia, among American Indians on or near reservations, and within the Federal library community.

The goal of the Conference was to ensure a free and open forum in which the participants themselves would play the leading role in shaping the structure, concerns and final results.

Congressional hearings on the legislation authorizing the Conference indicated that Congress wanted the meeting to be more than a gathering of professional librarians. As a result, Conference planners at the national level asked the States to select delegates to their meetings so that one-third were librarians and two-thirds were citizens who are consumers of library and information services.

Delegate selection for the national meeting followed the same rule. Thus, delegates to both State and Territory meetings, as well as national Conference delegates, represented a wide cross section of American society. The number of delegates and alternates selected by each pre-Conference resulted from a formula reflecting each State's total representation in the United States Congress. The White House Conference Advisory Committee chose another 105 persons to serve as delegates-at-large, selecting individuals from groups that were under-represented in the list of the State and Territory delegations.

The democratic process of the Conference also was apparent in the drafting of the final rules. By Spring of 1979 many interested people had proposed guidelines for these rules. Some reflected consensus, others indicated conflicting purposes.

A first draft of rules, attempting to represent fairly all points of view, was produced, and appeared in the *Federal Register* on September 13, 1979. In the weeks that followed, comments came from hundreds of persons by letter, telephone, and mailgram, and a second revised draft appeared in the *Federal Register* on October 18, 1979. Final adoption of the rules came after a spirited two-hour debate among the delegates on the opening night of the Conference November 15, 1979.

Planning the Conference

Conference planners also reached out to associations, government agencies, and private groups with an interest in library and information services, in the effort to open the debate to a wide spectrum of issues and organized a series of five theme conferences. These generated ideas to augment the resolutions and recommendations approved by delegates to State and Territory meetings. These theme conferences addressed Federal Funding Alternatives, the Structure and Governance of Library Networks, Libraries and Literacy, International Information Exchange, and New Communication and Information Technology.

The Conference staff, with the help of the American Society for Information Science, also organized two planning meetings and one post-Conference meeting on implementation, bringing together more than 60 leaders of library and information services associations and organizations.

Funding for the State and Territorial Conferences represented a democratic sharing of responsibility between State and Federal Government. Partial funding for the pre-Conferences came from Federal money administered by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The States and Territories contributed 45 to 64 percent of the money to pay for these pre-Conferences according to a formula based upon their populations.

During the Conference planning expertise and support came from many different groups, both within and outside Government—Government organizations such as the Library of Congress, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Science Foundation, the Office of Education, the Departments of Commerce and Defense, the Congress, a variety of library and information services associations, private sector publishers, equipment manufacturers, and other business interests. This cooperation between the private sector and various government agencies was clearly evident in the tone and content of the final resolutions of the Conference fusing the grass roots concerns of the delegates with national policy concerns.

Information Center

The Conference Information Center represented an excellent example of cooperation between Government and the private sector in building a model for blending effective traditional library techniques with the leading edge of information technology. The Center was a highly sophisticated combination of advanced technology, providing immediate access to more than 100 data bases, including the computerized catalog of the enormous book and periodical collection of the Library of Congress. It enabled delegates and other participants in the Conference to retrieve information on nearly every conceivable subject, including what was occurring in discussions elsewhere at the meeting.

Conclusion

The work of the Conference is not finished; it is just beginning. The Conference was a clear demonstration of the power of participatory democracy: a gigantic town meeting where people expressed their views and laid plans to transform the consensus into policy and law. Shaping its results into a new mission for library and information services for the 1980's and beyond calls for the continuing participation and involvement of all concerned. A Committee of the Conference selected by the delegates and composed of ten persons already has met, and another National Committee of delegates from each State is forming to help carry on the Conference's work.

This report includes detailed elements of a Comprehensive National Library and Information Services Program together with an outline for a proposed National Library and Information Services Act. These proposals, and the Conference resolutions, went to the White House in March 1980. The President has appointed an inter-agency task force to study them and make recommendations for action.

The role of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science continues as a mediator and a broker of competing interests, as a catalyst to future activity for making Conference results a reality, and, to provide a forum to coordinate the views of all the constituencies which helped shape the results.

The challenge of using new ways and means to bring information to people is enormous. It may even change the nature of our society. What is certain is that this challenge requires a new course for library and information services through the coming decades to help preserve our democratic values and institutions. The National Commission will continue to help chart this course and stands ready to assist and advise the President and the Congress in serving our country's library and information needs.

ELEMENTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES PROGRAM

Preamble

A-1 A free and open democratic society depends upon the ability of its citizens to make fully informed decisions about the choices that affect their lives and their communities.

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services reflected the diversity of our citizenry and its needs. The Conference constituted a microcosm of all parts of our society. Delegates made clear that they believed access to information is power, and, that in our democratic society the people themselves want to decide how to use that power.

Meeting Needs

A-11 People want accurate information to guide them in making intelligent decisions about issues that concern them. They want to know how to find the government services they need to solve their problems. They want information on how to adapt to the rapid changes taking place in their environment. They want to expand their knowledge and range of choices through education.

A-1,A-3 Our citizens regard free and full access to information, especially information about public processes, as a basic right. They believe that library and information services should help to ensure this right.

Our society historically has been a harbor for those who believe that different ethnic, religious, and cultural groups can coexist within one Nation, can enrich our common tradition without infringing on any
A-8 group's right to full freedom of expression, and can live in harmony without censorship.

In recent years, our citizens have insisted that they want more community control over the government programs that affect them, so that they can exercise more control over the services they support with their taxes. Delegates to the White House Conference demonstrated

their belief in this principle when they passed a resolution calling for a National Information Policy
A-9 "which shall include provisions which ensure local control of community libraries and information services."

Rapid Changes

Library and information services are experiencing rapid expansion and change. The pace of change is certain to increase during the coming decade. The information explosion, which really became evident in the 1960's, has accelerated with the fast development of new and cost-effective technologies. Economic uncertainties coupled with changing social conditions have added burdens to library and information services that they cannot bear without Federal assistance. Federal action is necessary to strengthen and assist local and statewide planning, to coordinate present services for maximum effectiveness, and to meet the needs of many sectors of our population for new services and facilities.

Legislation suited to library and information services needs must grow out of the values and principles that are the foundation of these services. The legislation of the 1960's and the 1970's is no longer adequate to meet citizens' needs in the coming decade. Congress already has recognized the importance of statewide planning and of the community base for the provision of effective library and information services.

Three major Federal programs now provide assistance to libraries in the United States: Title II of the Higher Education Act; the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA); and Title IV-B of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The services of the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, other Federal libraries, and the U.S. Government Printing Office, also are important to library service and resource sharing throughout the Nation. Federal Government research, publishing programs, communications regulation, and other services affect library and information services in every community.

New Legislation

A National Library and Information Services Act is needed. The Act should result from a review of the current Library Services and Construction Act, the recommendations of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, and other proposals. The Act should establish a new statement of purpose for Federal action in this area and authorize support for new and evolving functions that modern library and information services should perform.

Comprehensive National Library and Information Services Program: An Outline of Legislative and Administrative Initiatives on the Federal, State and Local Levels

A comprehensive National Library and Information Services Program requires a variety of legislative and administrative actions. No single piece of legislation can be the appropriate vehicle for all of these actions. Many other Federal, State and local initiatives are necessary. The following is an outline of those elements that delegates to the White House Conference believe are essential to a Comprehensive National Library and Information Services Program. The ideas that follow represent concerns delegates expressed at the Conference. In most cases the language follows the wording of the Conference resolutions. The notations on the left side of the margin indicate the resolutions that express the ideas.

B-1 I. National Leadership Support

1. Establish the position of an Assistant Secretary for Library and Information Services in the new Department of Education.

F-1,F-2, F-5,F-6 2. Maintain the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as an independent Federal agency.

A-10,B-4 C-14,D-1 3. Strengthen the role of the Library of Congress as a National Library.

F-3 4. Convene a White House Conference on Library and Information Services every decade.

II. National Library and Information Services Resources in the Public and Private Sectors.

A-5 1. Improve access to National Library and Information Services, using national collections, and by strengthening nationwide networks for building and sharing library and information services resources.

C-2 2. Develop a national periodicals system, with funding to establish services and facilities that promote efficient access to periodical and journal resources.

B-6 3. Develop an equitable, reasonable pricing structure for Federal documents, and expand the system of Federal depository libraries to ensure availability of Government information to all people of the Nation.

C-12 4. Develop a national information policy that encourages interconnecting networks, fosters service in all States and Territories, and invites all telecommunication services to provide services to homes, businesses, agencies, and libraries of all types.

D-1	5. Establish a National Library Service for the Hearing-Impaired as a new unit of the Library of Congress, with appropriate additional funding.
D-2	6. Enact National Indian Omnibus Library legislation, that will provide assistance for developing library and information services on all Indian reservations, appropriately tied into State and national networks.
D-3	7. Establish a program to assist the United States Territories in strengthening their information systems to meet their own locally identified needs.
A-12	8. Increase the Nation's access to law library and information services and improve resources for them.
B-10	9. Assure timely and adequate statistical data collection and dissemination to evaluate library and information services.

III. Community Library and Information Services.

A-1,A-5, A-6,A-13 A-4	1. Develop libraries as community cultural, educational, and information institutions, with special efforts from the United States Department of Education to reduce illiteracy, and to encourage development of information and referral services.
A-5,D-1	2. Develop or expand programs for special users such as: children and youth, the aged, the home-bound, the institutionalized (including those in correctional institutions), racial and ethnic minorities, the deaf, the blind, and other physically handicapped, the emotionally disturbed, the mentally retarded, the illiterate, the semi-literate and non-English speaking groups, and other groups not now adequately served.
C-13	3. Encourage cooperation among libraries of all types, and between libraries and other institutions, in meeting community educational and information needs.
A-6	4. Increase awareness of library and information services through public information and instruction in the use of library and information resources.
C-3	5. Support Federal Government programs that encourage improved school and public library cooperative services, and the setting of guidelines for establishing a school library in every school.

IV. Statewide Library and Information Services.

A-4,A-6 B-7,C-2, C-15	1. Strengthen State Library Agency leadership and development.
C-2	2. Support the building and improving of State, multi-State, regional and nationwide networks for improving library and information resource sharing.
C-1,C-9	3. Support the research, development, and application of new technologies for the improvement of library and information services.

V. International Library and Information Services.

C-1,C-14 D-3,E-1	1. Eliminate international barriers to the exchange of library materials and information to encourage international data flow under appropriate guidelines.
C-1,C-14	2. Provide support for the development and adoption of national and international standards.
E-3	3. Convene an international Conference on library and information services.

VI. Education and Training.

A-5,C-15, D-4,E-1	1. Strengthen personnel development and training for library and information services.
C-17	2. Enact a Federal program for a State Library Leadership and Development title that provides matching funds enabling State Library Agencies to pay the costs of hiring traveling specialists for library and information services to adults, young people, and children.
C-18	3. Restore and increase Federal funding for library education research, continuing education, and demonstration projects to prepare graduates to cope with the changing information needs of society.
A-6	4. Train library and information services professionals in human relations, the effective use of public relations techniques, and marketing techniques to increase the public usage of library and information services.
A-13	5. Provide training for library trustees to strengthen the provision of public library services.

VII. Research, development and technological applications affecting library and information services.

B-10 1. Support grants to institutions of higher education and other public or private agencies, institutions and organizations for research and demonstration projects to improve library and information services.

C-4 2. Evaluate the economic, social, and political consequences of information and data processing technology so that public, and private efforts can use this technology for the benefit of all.

C-6 3. Encourage cooperation among institutions for the efficient delivery of information technology, especially computer and communications technology, in the exchange, and delivery of information, and develop the necessary software packages to achieve these goals.

VIII. Technical Assistance for Library and Information Services.

B-5 1. Enact legislation restoring tax incentives for authors and artists that encourages the donation to libraries of manuscripts and creative works in all formats.

C-9 2. Recommend manufacturing standards for library and information services resources aimed at preserving materials which have archival value.

B-13 3. Classify independent libraries in the Internal Revenue Code as educational institutions exempt from taxes if they are fully open to the public.

C-12 4. Encourage the increased use of satellite communication, video techniques, and cable television in the expansion of library and information services.

C-1 5. Adopt a policy which would encourage individuals, organizations, and agencies creating documents, books, and other information, to prepare these materials in machine-readable form to reduce retrospective conversion.

C-7 6. Coordinate Federal programs that use and develop technology for information storage and retrieval, and ensure that the public will have access to Federal data bases, and other library and information materials except when personal privacy or national security is jeopardized.

C-9 7. Provide Federal, State, and local funds to continue assessments of individual library needs and to ensure that deterioration of current collections is halted now before unique and valuable library materials are lost.

IX. Funding.

B-3 1. Fund fully the library and information services programs authorized under the Higher Education Act and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and, until it is replaced by the proposed National Library and Information Services Act, the Library Services and Construction Act.

B-4 2. Increase funding for the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and increase participation on the part of libraries in these important programs.

B-14 3. Establish special Federal postal and telecommunications rates which will facilitate the sharing of resources and information between libraries, educational institutions, and non-profit information agencies, especially for remote areas in the United States and Territories.

B-2 X. Enact the Proposed National Library and Information Services Act.

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES ACT

The following legislative outline brings together those elements, described in the previous section, appropriate for consideration as a single piece of legislation to replace the Library Services and Construction Act which expires in 1982.

Purposes of a New Legislative Act and the Leadership Necessary to Administer It:

The purpose of this legislation is to ensure that library and information services are adequate to meet the informational, cultural, educational, and personal development needs of the people of the United States. It addresses cost-effective resource sharing, community library services, linkage of library services to programs of other public agencies, development of library services to meet special user needs, state library agency leadership and development, and programs that assist people in effective lifelong use of library and information resources. The Act builds on accomplishments in library services and or interlibrary cooperation under the Library Services and Construction Act and other library and information services legislation, and assures effective cooperation between State and Federal governments.

Because of the changing character of our library and information services, and other cultural and educational institutions, and because of the increasing overlap of information and cultural programs and interests, an Office of Assistant Secretary for Library and Information Services should be part of the Department of Education. The Office of the Assistant Secretary should serve as a central contact and coordination point for Federal programs affecting public, school, and postsecondary libraries and other information resources and services, as well as archives, museums, historical associations, and public telecommunications. Under the supervision of the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary shall:

A-6 1. Coordinate programs and information concerning these institutions;

B-1 2. Administer programs of formula grants to States and Territories for such institutions;

A-2,B-1 3. Make recommendations about Federal policies affecting such institutions and act as an advocate for the nationwide interests of library, information, and cultural services institutions;

B-10,E-1, E-2 4. Conduct studies to provide information for decisions about such services at national and international levels;

B-3 5. Direct guidelines for research and demonstration projects in this area;

C-18 6. Collect and disseminate information about library and information science education and training.

B-1 7. Initiate cooperative programs with other agencies dealing with library and information services; and

B-10 8. Assure timely and adequate statistical data collection and dissemination to evaluate library and information services.

As an advocate, the Assistant Secretary shall seek to expand and enhance the role of library, information, and cultural services. To contribute to the financial stability of library, information, and cultural services the Assistant Secretary shall work with the appropriate authorities to:

A-4,A-11 A-6,B-8 C-2 1. Stimulate cooperation between different institutions and organizations in working together and sharing resources more effectively to meet citizens' library, information, and cultural needs;

A-4,A-6 C-11 2. Require Federal agencies and recipients of Federal grants to use existing libraries and information services to provide information to citizens;

B-6 3. Maintain subsidies to ensure reasonable Federal publication purchasing costs, and increase the number of available depositories for Federal documents;

A-10,B-4, C-14,D-1 4. Strengthen the Library of Congress in its role as a national library resource;

B-5 5. Change the Federal tax structure to encourage gifts to libraries by authors and artists;

B-8,C-1 C-14,E-1 6. Eliminate international barriers to the exchange of library materials and information to encourage transnational data flow, and provide support for the development and adoption of national and international standards.

The specific provisions of the titles under this act address first, the most effective access to national library and information resources; second, access at the community level; third, access at the State level; fourth, provision of library and information services to Indians on or near reservations; and fifth, education and research needed to support provision of services at all levels.

Title I. Improved Access to Library and Information Resources Through Interlibrary Cooperation and Network Support

Funds appropriated to the States and to the Department of Education (ED) under this title are to be used to: 1) develop and operate interlibrary and inter-institutional systems and networks to improve access to dispersed library and information resources; 2) apply new technologies, from the computer and communication sciences, such as satellite transmission, expanding use of cable, and increasingly sophisticated data bases, for more efficient use and delivery of resources; 3) improve access to advanced research capable of increasing productivity and solving emerging problems.

The purpose of this title is threefold: 1) to provide incentives for sharing information and resources through cooperative arrangements; 2) to reduce disparities among regions; and, 3) make information resources available to more people more economically. Federal actions needed in this area are:

A-4,A-6 1. Approve regulations and requirements for Federal agencies and recipients of Federal grants, to use libraries to provide information, continuing and vocational education, and literacy education for citizens.

A-10,B-4, C-14,D-1 2. Strengthen the Library of Congress in its role as a national library resource;

C-2 3. Create a national periodicals system to achieve more effective access to periodical and journal resources;

E-1 4. Encourage transnational data flow for reducing international barriers to the exchange of library materials and information and support development and adoption of national and international standards;

B-3,B-16 5. Reduce postal and telecommunication rates for the exchange of library and information services.

Federal funds, incentives, and program initiatives in cooperation with the States also are needed to improve community and statewide access to library and information services.

PART A. BASIC GRANTS

States shall receive such sums as may be necessary, with allocations to be made up of a base grant, plus additional funds based on population figures from the latest available census data. Expenditure of funds would be in accordance with a State plan including but not limited to:

C-2	1. Planning, development and maintenance of bibliographic access, communications, and delivery systems on an intrastate, statewide, regional, and national basis, to facilitate sharing of library resources;
A-10,B-11, C-2	2. Financial assistance for collection maintenance and development including the acquisition and development of data bases, in major network resource libraries identified in the State plan, including major urban resource libraries, major academic libraries, and, where appropriate, privately funded library collections which are heavily used as library resources by public libraries in the State;
A-11,C-2	3. Demonstration, establishment, development, and maintenance of interinstitutional information delivery systems on an intrastate, statewide, regional, and national basis.
A-11,C-2	4. Demonstration, establishment, development, and maintenance of intrastate multi-type library systems, where appropriate, including financial assistance for such systems based upon the State network development plan, adopted standards, and formula;
A-10,C-2	5. Participation in multi-State library networks when such participation is the most feasible mechanism for sharing resources and services;
E-1	6. Participation in international library networks when such participation is the most feasible mechanism for sharing resources and services; and
C-8	7. Purchase and use of equipment and software needed to support such activities, including such items as computer terminals, video equipment, rapid copy transmitters, micro-format equipment, etc., to be used in libraries and information services agencies participating in resource sharing. Funds would not be expended for books and other library materials.
A-10	Not less than fifteen percent of the Title I appropriation shall be reserved to the Department of Education (ED) for grants to multi-State networks, consortia, and agencies for programs such as system development, research, operations, and capital costs. A portion of these funds would be used for research and network development, including library based information transfer and electronic home delivery programs, in cooperation with the private sector.

PART B. ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS

States shall use not more than five percent of the funds received under this title for strengthening the capacity of the State's Library Administrative Agency.

Title II. Public Library Services

PART A. BASIC GRANTS

A-6,A-5 Grants shall be made to the States for further development and maintenance of public library systems and services. Grants shall be such sums as may be necessary, with allocations to be made up of a base grant, plus additional funds based on population figures from the latest available census data. Expenditure of funds shall be for the provision, extension and improvement of public library services within a State plan, with distribution taking into consideration the adequacy of public library services in geographical areas, and for groups of persons in the State, including criteria designed to assure equal access to all publicly held information for all citizens, and that priority will be given

B-3,B-9 to programs or projects which serve urban and rural areas with high concentrations of low-income families, and to programs and projects which serve areas with high concentrations of persons who are functionally illiterate and persons of limited English-speaking proficiency.

PART B. COMMUNITY PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

A-6,A-5 Grants shall be made to the States for programs in which library services are linked to the educational, cultural, and informational programs of: public agencies (Social Security Administration, Postal Service, Departments of Labor and Commerce, etc.); public telecommunications; museums; arts groups; literacy programs and services of formal and informal continuing adult education; archives and historical agencies; schools; community colleges; counseling centers; information and referral programs; and other public and private agencies. Grants shall be such sums as may be necessary, with allocations to be made up of a base grant, plus additional funds based on population figures from the latest available census data. State expenditures would be made within a State plan.

A-10,B-10 Not less than fifteen percent of the funds shall be reserved to the Department of Education for direct grants for programs with national or multi-State benefits, including demonstration programs.

PART C. ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS

States shall use not more than five percent of the funds received under this title for strengthening the capacity of the State's library Administrative Agency.

Title III. Statewide Leadership in Development of Public Services

C-17 Grants shall be made to the State to assure State Library agency leadership and innovation in library services to the public based on a State plan. Grants to States under this Title shall be used for:

A-6 1. Administering the State plans submitted and approved under this Act (including obtaining the services of consultants);

A-6 2. Statewide planning for and evaluation of library and information services;

A-6 3. Furnishing statewide library and information services to complement and support community services;

B-3 4. Necessary research and demonstration projects;

A-6 5. Dissemination of information about library and information services to increase public awareness and encourage professional education and training;

A-6 6. The activities of necessary advisory groups and panels to assist the State's library administrative agency in carrying out its functions under this Title;

A-6 7. Strengthening the capacity of State library administrative agencies to meet the needs of the people of the States; and

C-9 8. Preservation of historical records and documents.

A-6 States shall establish State Advisory Councils on Library and Information Services, with members appointed by the Governors, which will include citizen representatives of the indigenous populations of the State. Non-library and information services representatives shall make up at least two-thirds of the membership of the Advisory Council.

PART A. STATE LIBRARY AGENCY LEADERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT

C-2 A-13,A-17 Grants shall be made to the States to strengthen the State Library agency in library and information services development and coordination including consultation and work with academic, public, school, and special libraries, statewide and regional services, planning and evaluation, coordination with regional, multi-State and national networks, continuing education and staff development, provision of technical assistance

including that in work with children, young adults, and adults. Expenditure shall be within a State plan. States shall receive such sums as may be necessary, with allocations to be made up of a base grant, plus additional funds based on population figures from the latest available census data.

PART B. SPECIAL USER NEEDS

A-5,D-1, D-4

Grants shall be made to the States for development and maintenance of library and information services and facilities renovations, designed to meet the special needs of such persons as: the blind, deaf, and physically handicapped, persons confined in mental and general hospitals, correctional facilities and other publicly supported institutions; children and adults who are economically, educationally, or otherwise disadvantaged; developmentally disabled persons; and persons whose primary language is other than English. States shall receive such sums as may be necessary, with allocations to be made up of a base grant, plus additional funds based on population figures from the latest available census data. Expenditures shall be made within a State plan.

PART C. LIBRARY AWARENESS AND USER INSTRUCTION

A-6,A-13

Grants shall be made to the States to develop comprehensive programs of public information and instruction in the use of library and information resources. Programs shall be developed in accordance with a State plan. These shall involve all types of libraries, educational institutions, and voluntary groups. States shall receive such sums as may be necessary, with allocations to be made up of a base grant, plus additional funds based on population figures from the latest available census data. Expenditures shall be made within a State plan.

D-2

Title IV. Library and Information Services to Indians On or Near Reservations

Grants shall be made to the U.S. Department of Interior's Center for Information and Library Services to support, develop, and operate library and information services in Indian country*.

*Definition of Indian country, 18 United States Code 1151: Except as otherwise provided in section 1154 and 1156 of this title, the term "Indian country," as used in this chapter means:

1. all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation,

2. all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States, whether within the original or subsequently acquired Territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State, and

3. all Indian allotments, the Indian tribes to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

C-15,C-16, C-17,C-18, B-10

Title V: Education, Research and Development and National Clearinghouse

PART A. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Grants shall be made to institutions of higher education, and library organizations or agencies so that they may prepare and continually educate library and information professionals to serve many diverse user groups through developing such skills as needs assessment, utilization of data bases, and use of other new technologies and relevant techniques.

PART B. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Grants shall be made to, and contracts with institutions of higher education and other public or private agencies, institutions and organizations for research and demonstration projects related to:

C-4 1. Evaluation of the economic, social and political consequences of information and data processing technologies so that public and private efforts may employ these technologies for the benefit of all;

C-7,C-10 2. Inter-institutional cooperation in the delivery of information;

C-6 3. Application of information technologies, especially computer and communication technologies, in the exchange and delivery of information;

C-1 4. The development of necessary software packages;

C-9 5. The development and application of techniques for preservation of library and information resources;

C-8 6. The development of standards for hardware and software compatibility of computer and communications networks, and machine-readable information, and such other standards as may be necessary.

B-8 **PART C. NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE**

The department of Education shall establish a national clearinghouse to assist the libraries and information centers of the United States in the sharing and exchange of useful information with similar agencies in other nations.

The 64 resolutions contained in this report represent the principal work and expression of the hundreds of delegates to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. In preparation for this Conference, 58 conferences were organized to ensure all citizens and residents of the United States and Territories an opportunity to express their concerns and to provide their ideas on the agenda and structure of the Conference.

Delegations met in 49 of the 50 States, in the U.S. Territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. American Indian citizens living on or near reservations and Federal librarians also gathered in separate meetings to define their concerns. Conference planners conducted five topical conferences which dealt with library and information services and funding, resource sharing, literacy, technology, and international information exchange. More than 50 professional societies and associations submitted formal statements and concerned citizens from all walks of life sent hundreds of letters expressing their views on issues the Conference should address.

All of these sources generated approximately 3,000 resolutions and recommendations which provided the basis for the analysis that resulted in the structure of the Conference. The Conference was organized so that each delegate could select and concentrate on policy issues in one of the five major themes: Library and Information Services for: 1) Personal Needs; 2) Lifelong Learning; 3) Organizations and the Professions; 4) Governing Society and 5) International Cooperation and Understanding.

A set of Rules, approved by the delegates, guided the Conference procedures. These Rules organized Conference delegates into 34 different work groups, each with about 20 members. Each work group addressed policy issues in one of the five major theme areas. The work of all groups in a given theme area was consolidated during its theme session. The work groups drafted resolutions, then presented them in each of the theme sessions for discussion and voting. In turn, the priority resolutions from each theme session went before the entire delegate body for consideration in the general sessions.

To expedite the flow of resolutions from the work groups through the theme sessions to the general session, the delegates selected Resolutions Committees. Each theme area had a Resolutions Committee comprised of one member from each work group. The five Resolutions Committees, in turn, selected ten delegates who served as the Conference Resolutions Committee.

The work groups developed hundreds of resolutions. Delegates advanced other resolutions by petition. At the final general session of the Conference, delegates considered the resolutions in two ways. The priority resolutions advanced from the theme sessions were reviewed and voted upon at the general session. All resolutions

cleared by petition were introduced at the general session; those receiving a two-thirds vote in favor of consideration were debated and voted by the delegates. Other resolutions advanced from the theme sessions were voted on by paper ballot at the conclusion of the final general session.

Under the Conference Rules and through action taken at the general Conference session, the Resolutions Committee was reconstituted as the "Committee of the Conference" and was authorized to prepare the final report of the Conference resolutions. The committee met in Chicago on January 5, 1980 to review action taken at the Conference and to prepare the final report of the Conference resolutions.

This report includes 64 resolutions. Twenty-five of these were adopted at the final general session of the Conference; 39 were approved by paper ballot. The resolutions are presented under six general topic headings for ease in understanding the total Conference product. In each topic, those resolutions adopted at the general session appear first and those approved under paper ballot, second. The resolutions are not ranked in order of importance. Neither the delegates nor the Resolutions Committee indicated any ranking. Because the paper ballot was prepared before the final Conference session, some items included in the paper ballot had already been acted upon at the general session. The Resolutions Committee has removed any duplicate resolutions and tried to assure that each of the resolutions that follow is unique.

This report presents the major action of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. These 64 resolutions represent an exceptional effort completed within a three-day period by more than 650 delegates who came from all parts of the United States. Although they had never worked together as a delegate body before, the delegates labored in work groups, theme sessions and general sessions to provide this important expression of policy directions for the future of library and information services for this Nation.

Table of Contents

Introduction

A. Goals and Objectives

TITLE

Approved in General Session

A-1 The First Amendment and Public Issues
A-2 National Information Policy
A-3 National Policy for Free Access
A-4 Literacy
A-5 Access to Library and Information Services
A-6 Public Awareness

Approved by Paper Ballot

A-7 Intellectual Freedom and Contemporary Writing
A-8 Intellectual Freedom and Censorship
A-9 Local Control
A-10 Access to Information
A-11 Access to Public Agency Information
A-12 Basic Legal Information
A-13 Public Library Association Mission Statement

B. Organization and Finance

Approved in General Session

B-1 Assistant Secretary for Library and Information Services
B-2 A National Library Act
B-3 Federal Resources for Library and Information Services
B-4 Archives and Historical Records
B-5 Tax Incentives for Donations of Authors and Artists
B-6 Pricing of Basic Federal Government Publications
B-7 State and Local Funding for Library and Information Services

Approved by Paper Ballot

B-8 National Clearinghouse in Department of Education
B-9 Federal Funding Formulas
B-10 Training, Research and Development
B-11 Preservation and Use of Research Collections
B-12 Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation
B-13 Tax Exempt Status for Independent Libraries
B-14 Postal Rates
B-15 Postal Privilege
B-16 Delivery of Library Materials
B-17 A Federal Relations Network

C. Technology, Resource Sharing and Education

Approved in General Session

C-1 Technology and Uniform Standards
C-2 Networking
C-3 School Libraries

Approved by Paper Ballot

C-4 Technology for the Promotion of the Common Good
C-5 How to Effectively Use Computer Technology
C-6 Technology Transfer
C-7 Technology and Federal Programs
C-8 Technological Standards Research
C-9 Preservation of Library and Information Resources/Materials
C-10 Interagency Cooperation
C-11 Elimination of Duplication
C-12 Telecommunication Networks
C-13 Interlibrary Cooperation
C-14 Cooperative Standards and Networking
C-15 Continuing Education for Librarians
C-16 Library Skills Instruction
C-17 Specialist Staff for State Library Leadership and Development
C-18 Training and Continuing Education and Staff Development

D. Special Constituent Concerns

Approved in General Session

D-1 Special Constituencies: Library Services to the Disabled and Hearing-impaired
D-2 National Indian Omnibus Library Bill
D-3 Information Systems in U.S. Territories

Approved by Paper Ballot

D-4 Minority Needs

E. International Issues

Approved in General Session

E-1 International Information Exchanges
E-2 Federal International Communication and Accountability

Approved by Paper Ballot

E-3 International Conference
E-4 Center for International Studies
E-5 Establish an International Youth Library
E-6 International Copyright Agreement

F. Conference Follow-up and Commendation

Approved in General Session

F-1	Ad Hoc Committee for WHCLIS: Planning and Monitoring
F-2	Youth Representation
F-3	Future White House Conferences
F-4	Commendation of Alphonse F. Trezza

Approved by Paper Ballot

F-5	Ad Hoc Group for WHCLIS Implementation
F-6	Task Force on National Information Policy

A. Goals and Objectives

The First Amendment and Public Issues

A-1

WHEREAS, a free, democratic society depends on a fully informed citizenry, and

WHEREAS, all persons must be provided information which is objective and reliable, and

WHEREAS, presently available community services designed to provide information to people are often underutilized, and

WHEREAS, public libraries can play a vital role in providing information services both to citizens and to their government officials, and

WHEREAS, all people with day-to-day problems or crises need a readily available source of pertinent information,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services affirms its support for the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America which guarantees freedom of inquiry, freedom to read, freedom to publish, and free and full access to information, especially information about public processes, and that these freedoms are essential to the maintenance of free libraries and informational services, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that libraries should promote and make available information services on public issues for all segments of the community:

1) by acquisition of materials that present various sides of controversial issues;
2) by supporting discussions and forums on issues;
3) by publicizing widely that these opportunities for community discussions are available; and
4) by educating public officials on the availability and use of information resources; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Federal funding of incentive grants be made available to libraries to serve as information and referral centers in cooperation with other community and educational organizations, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that an aggressive public awareness effort be established to promote the utilization of libraries as information and referral centers.

National Information Policy

A-2

WHEREAS, a free democratic society depends on a fully informed citizenry, and

WHEREAS, all citizens must be provided information which is objective, timely and reliable, and

WHEREAS, no citizen should be restricted from access to information by the imposition of fees,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that a National Information Policy be studied and implemented which would:

1) guarantee all citizens equal and full access to publicly funded library and information services; and
2) ensure that government agencies at all levels work together to make available all new and existing library and information services to the maximum extent possible; and
3) protect the privacy of all segments of our society including personal privacy, economic privacy and national security; and
4) reaffirm the tradition of local control over the selection and purchase of library materials.

National Policy for Free Access

A-3

WHEREAS, information in a free society is a basic right of any individual, essential for all persons, at all age levels and all economic and social levels, and

WHEREAS, publicly supported libraries are institutions of education for democratic living and exist to provide information for all,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services hereby affirms that all persons should have free access, without charge or fee to the individual, to information in public and publicly supported libraries, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services advocates the formation of a National Information Policy to ensure the right of access without charge or fee to the individual to all public and publicly supported libraries for all persons.

Literacy

A-4

WHEREAS, there is a serious illiteracy problem in the United States, and

WHEREAS, libraries and information centers can be increasingly important to the solution of this problem,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the United States Department of Education implement or expand literacy programs at the community level, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that such programs should specifically fund library and information agencies that are capable of implementing these programs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that States shall:

1) identify the functionally illiterate adult and out-of-school youth population;
2) identify effective education and library adult literacy programs;
3) identify localities not now offering adult literacy programs;
4) coordinate relevant existing education and library programs; and
5) plan and implement adult literacy and out-of-school youth programs in communities where they do not exist, and include materials and space for tutorial programs in libraries; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that under the United States Department of Education, States shall encourage a cooperative effort among public educational agencies, libraries and private nonprofit organizations with functionally illiterate adults and out-of-school youth participating in the planning process and that the funding for such programs shall be the responsibility of State and Federal governments.

Access to Library and Information Services

A-5

WHEREAS, libraries and information services are obligated to reach out to all persons, and

WHEREAS, access to accurate and timely information is essential to personal needs, and

WHEREAS, libraries often do not reach out to persons who require their services, and

WHEREAS, special populations such as children and youth, the aged, home-bound, institutionalized (including correctional institutions), racial and ethnic minorities, those in divergent geographic areas, the deaf, blind, and other physically handicapped, the emotionally disturbed, the mentally retarded, the multiple handicapped, those gifted, illiterate and semi-literate, non-English speaking groups and other groups are not now adequately served, and

WHEREAS, in-service training, training standards for library professionals, job retraining for users and potential users should be made adequate, and

WHEREAS, Federal regulations frequently restrict the right of access to library materials purchased with Federal funds, and

WHEREAS, such restrictions hinder the sharing of resources of various types, and

WHEREAS, current funding is not cost-effective and promotes the overlapping and duplication of services,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that barriers to such services whether legal, fiscal, technical, attitudinal, environmental, cultural, geographic or other, must be eliminated, and that physical facilities and staff must be capable of providing services to all segments of society, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Federal legislation be enacted to guarantee the right of equal access to all publicly-held information for all citizens, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that institutions educating library and informational services practitioners assume responsibility to address the needs of said consumers through their training and education, and that guidelines by appropriate governmental leaders establish standards of in-service training and that training standards for library professionals be implemented without delay, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a national public policy to promote universal library and information services be adopted, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that access restrictions be removed from library materials purchased with Federal funds, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all learners, regardless of age, residence (including institutions), race, disability, ethnic or cultural background, should have continuing access to the information and material necessary to cope with the increasing complexity of our changing social, economic, and technological environment, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that assistance be provided to establish or sustain libraries and other information centers in the United States and all States that wish to provide service at centers for independent learning bringing such services to those not now served, all with the cooperation of agencies, libraries and centers, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that such access programs be funded adequately by Federal, State and local agencies, with public participation, under guidelines established by appropriate governmental legislation, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that library services be extended to include persons in correctional institutions and persons in institutions for the disabled.

Public Awareness

A-6

WHEREAS, libraries, in general, experience a low profile in communities across the United States, and

WHEREAS, the public is not aware of services offered, and more specifically, special constituencies—identified as non-users or underserved—do not enjoy accessibility to libraries due to the lack of information provided them with respect to services available to help meet their needs, and

WHEREAS, involvement of all aspects of the community in evaluating and assessing the needs of the entire community is necessary, but only is possible through increased public awareness of services provided, and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that some citizens lack skills and aptitudes necessary to function and take advantage of services offered, and

WHEREAS, effective awareness programs will provide opportunities for non-users and under-served citizens to assist in needs assessment programs, and

WHEREAS, libraries are viable training grounds that can help to alleviate social misconceptions relative to racism, ethnocentrism and the lack of understanding as it relates to the realities of handicaps, ethnic backgrounds and other situations common to special constituencies, and

WHEREAS, libraries need to recognize that public awareness can:

1) increase the political power of library-related entities;
2) allow all citizens to realize and solve individual, social, and cultural needs;
3) prepare society, in general, to effectively deal with change; and
4) stimulate cultural advancement and inclusiveness,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that in order to accommodate a desired increase in public awareness, the following activities, projects and proposals should be undertaken:

1) development and implementation of an aggressive, comprehensive, nationwide public awareness campaign, coordinated at the Federal level, and involving the following:

   a) a library administration office in the United States Department of Education;

   b) State library agencies;

   c) local library units;

   d) academic and research libraries, special and privately funded libraries, and school libraries;

   e) national, State and local Friends of the Library groups;

   f) the American Library Association and other library-related organizations;

   g) national, State and local organizations representative of all segments of society;

   h) adopting a library symbol for the Nation to be disseminated nationally;

   i) informing the public about existing library and information services which are needed but unavailable;

2) implementation of model or demonstration projects to be administered and developed by libraries in concert with community organizations dealing with effective public awareness programs;

3) the assimilation of libraries into broad-based community projects and programs utilizing the most effective means of creating public awareness of libraries to all segments of the community;

4) establishment of a policy requiring that libraries requesting Federal monies include effective and viable public awareness programs and activities to publicize programs to intended service recipients;

5) training of professionals in human relations, effective use of public relations, and marketing techniques necessary to increase public usage of library services;

6) provision for national, regional, State and local planning consultants and specialists to be made available to local libraries when needed, in order to increase effectiveness of existing and proposed programs;

7) promotion and encouragement of cooperation with volunteer organizations and use of trained volunteers;

8) formation of planning groups reflective of communities—specifically, those segments that are underserved or unserved—to initiate needs assessment and to assist in the development of programs to effectively meet those needs;

9) utilization of all local, State, regional and national agencies, organizations, and groups representative of special constituencies in attaining necessary support, political power and, simultaneously, providing an instrument for further assessment and increasing awareness, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the funds allocated to each State for the administration of library programs be increased by a fixed percentage to be allocated to a professional public information program using multimedia to be jointly sponsored by State library associations and State library agencies and that the State library agencies will administer the funds, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in order to adequately plan these programs, there should be a statewide planning committee appointed by the governor with two-thirds lay members and one-third librarians and trustees, coordinated at the national level through a public relations arm of the Office of Library and Information Services under an Assistant Secretary of Education and national professional organizations should be involved.

Intellectual Freedom and Contemporary Writing

A-7

WHEREAS, any request for information should not be judged, and any individual has a right to read what he or she wishes, and this right is not an attempt to impose his or her standard on others, and

WHEREAS, a lack of information is keeping much contemporary writing out of the public reach, thereby interferring with the traditional library function of preserving and transferring the culture,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that all libraries and information agencies and appropriate boards should adopt policies that support the concept of intellectual freedom as embodied in the Constitution of the United States, Library Bill of Rights and the Freedom to Read Statement, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the local, State and Federal governments should support efforts by individuals, groups, or governments to ensure the freedom of choice of every individual, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that library education and training include the acquisition of the works of small and independent publishers, whose works are often outside the visible bibliographic network, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Federal incentive be provided to bring about programs on a grassroots level that would bring writers and other creative artists of local, regional, and national prominence into the library for workshops and other public presentations, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a policy be adopted by the designated national library agency which shall assure access by children and students to information and library services, including access to information on social and personal issues of importance to those age groups.

Intellectual Freedom and Censorship

A-8

WHEREAS, democratic principles and pluralism require that every American has the right to be exposed to a diversity of ideas and gain various perspectives on life,

WHEREAS, acts of censorship and infringements upon the first amendment and intellectual freedom rights of all of our citizens are major obstacles to freedom of access to information, and

WHEREAS, such acts of censorship still occur in the United States, denying rights to full freedom of expression not only to adults but, of equal importance, to youth.

Approved by Paper Ballot

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services affirms the Right to Read Statement and Library Bill of Rights of the American Library Association, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pre-service and in-service programs be established which focus on the training of librarians to promote intellectual freedom.

Local Control

A-9

WHEREAS, there should be a National Information Policy,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that such a National Information Policy shall include provisions which ensure local control of community libraries and information services.

Access to Information

A-10

WHEREAS, individuals, organizations and professions should have convenient access to the periodical literature of the entire world,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the system should fully utilize existing national and international library strengths, that the financial viability of the document delivery system of net-lending libraries must be protected, and that mechanisms should be developed to ensure that financial incentives for publishing are preserved, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that responsibility for developing and implementing this policy should include the coordinated efforts of the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, and the Library of Congress.

Access to Public Agency Information

A-11

WHEREAS, the Government produces a large amount of information at taxpayers' expense and makes it availabie in a passive manner, and

WHEREAS, people do not know how or are unable to take advantage of government information, and

WHEREAS, currently Government agencies, utilizing public funds are required to collect, disseminate, or provide information to citizens, and

WHEREAS, resources are wasted in duplication and time lost due to the difficulty in locating pertinent information, contributing to decline in citizen participation in government and wasting government resources at a time when they are scarce, and

Approved by Paper Ballot

WHEREAS, through better coordination, more cooperation (pooling of information), and aggressive dissemination, these problems can be addressed, and we foresee the library, with its technical and professional expertise, playing a central (supportive) role,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that at every level of government — local, State, and Federal — where agencies agree to pool information, there be enabling legislation permitting funds for mandated information services/functions to be pooled so that information on a certain subject or of a given type can be located in a publicly acknowledged public location, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Federal Government provide incentive grants to match cooperative pooling efforts to enable libraries and information services to provide services in coordinating and processing information, and require that upon receipt of Federal funds aggressive outreach be done by libraries in the community to stimulate use, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all pooled information shall be readily available to the public except for limitations imposed by legal protections for national security, privacy and proprietary rights.

Basic Legal Information

A-12

WHEREAS, there is a need for a national policy to ensure equal access to necessary basic legal information for all people,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services support the adoption of this policy, which shall include:

1) the establishment of programs designated to improve basic legal resource materials in public libraries;

2) continuing library education programs which include the development of basic legal reference skills; and

3) most importantly, guaranteeing access to publicly supported law collections within their locality.

Public Library Association Mission Statement

A-13

WHEREAS, there is a need to support the Public Library Association Mission Statement on users' needs and continuing education,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the White House Conference endorse the Public Library Mission Statement of the Public Library Association with relation to its new emphasis on the library responsibility to meet the users' needs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Boards of Trustees, advisory boards and community persons, as well as practicing librarians, be provided continuing education that is responsive to changing community needs.

Approved by Paper Ballot

B. Organization and Finance

Assistant Secretary for Library and Information Services

B-1

WHEREAS, libraries are a vital element in the process of lifelong learning and education, and

WHEREAS, a national focus and a national priority for libraries as centers for information, education and lifelong learning are needed to provide national coordination for all types of libraries, and

WHEREAS, the new United States Department of Education has not provided for or recognized the need for a separate and distinct administrative office within this department,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that an Office of Library and Information Services be established within the United States Department of Education directed by an Assistant Secretary of Education, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Assistant Secretary shall administer all grants and programs currently administered by the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources and shall establish communications with all Federal programs related to library and information services, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a representative from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services testify on this resolution before the Congressional hearing on Monday, November 19, 1979.

A National Library Act

B-2

WHEREAS, present legislation has not proved adequate to meet the changing library and information needs of our citizens,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services endorses and supports the enactment of a national library act incorporating the general principles, goals, and objectives of S.1124 with such modifications as shall appear desirable after full public hearings before appropriate congressional committees, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Congress be requested to hold regional hearings to consider such matters as: the definition of a library; categorical funding for rural, sparsely populated, or impacted areas; a proposed funding formula; and the structure and representation of a national committee or a national advisory board, including the matter of lay and library related persons and special constituencies.

Federal Resources for Library and Information Services

B-3

WHEREAS, adequate funding levels for existing Federal authorizations are essential, and

WHEREAS, a reordering of Federal priorities is needed to provide for library and information service needs, and

WHEREAS, the White House Conference on Library and Information Services delegates were advised personally by the President that libraries "have a friend in the White House,"

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the President propose and Congress approve:

1) that for FY 1981, and subsequent years, there be full funding of the Library Services and Construction Act, appropriate titles of the Higher Education Act and Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and the National Library of Medicine program, and that this resolution be transmitted immediately to the President and to the Office of Management and Budget;

2) new Federal funding which would authorize:

   a) innovative demonstration projects such as: research and community needs assessment projects, cultural awareness projects, age-level consultant projects, and youth incentive projects;

   b) elementary and secondary school libraries and certified staff library instruction and media programs; and

   c) new funding for academic libraries; and

3) Federai funding formulas which would include:

   a) special support for rural, urban and economically deprived areas;

   b) criteria of population, geography, local participation, need and ability to pay; and

   c) requirements of State and local responsibility;

4) federal postal and telecommunication rates for delivery and return of library, information and educational materials to non-contiguous or isolated areas be reduced; and

5) designation of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title IV-B as categorical aid for school libraries.

Archives and Historical Records

B-4

WHEREAS, information on past actions and decisions of government at all levels is essential to understanding the past and planning for the future, and

WHEREAS, only a portion of this information is contained in printed materials deposited in libraries, the major sources being the archives and historical manuscript collections preserved in the National Archives, Library of Congress, State and Territorial archives, and historical agencies and libraries throughout the Nation, and

WHEREAS, funding is needed to identify, collect, describe, preserve and make this material available to the public, and

WHEREAS, the contributions and support of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities to the preservation of the Nation's historical and cultural heritage are hereby recognized and endorsed,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Congress is requested to renew the authorization for funding the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and to increase the funding for this Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities so that their essential contributions toward preserving and making accessible the historical records of the Nation can be continued and expanded.

Tax Incentives for Donations of Authors and Artists

B-5

WHEREAS, prior to the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (PL 91-172), an author or artist who donated his or her literary, musical or artistic compositions or papers to a library or museum could take a tax deduction equal to the fair market value of the items at the time of the contribution, and

WHEREAS, since 1969 such deductions have been limited to the cost of the materials used to produce the compositions, and donations to libraries have been severely reduced, and

WHEREAS, an entire generation of literary papers may be lost to future scholars through lack of an incentive to donate them to libraries, and

WHEREAS, restoration of a tax incentive would contribute to the equitable tax treatment of authors and artists and would increase public access to and preservation of the Nation's literary and artistic legacy,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the United States Congress enact legislation restoring a tax incentive for authors and artists to donate their creative works to libraries and museums.

Pricing of Basic Federal Government Publications

B-6

WHEREAS, broad public participation in government is essential to the effective functioning of a democracy, and

WHEREAS, the Nation's libraries provide students, scholars, and the general public with free and equal access to the printed record of the Federal Government, and

WHEREAS, fewer than eight percent of the 18,000 public libraries, branches, and college libraries in the United States are eligible to receive one copy of the *Congressional Record, Federal Register,* and other basic publications free through the depository library program, and

WHEREAS, House Report 96-245 urges that the Public Printer raise the price of these and other subsidized publications to fully recover costs, and

WHEREAS, this action would limit the number of libraries able to afford these publications, thus lessening public access to those fundamental tools of democracy,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the United States Congress continue to foster broad public participation in the Federal Government by substantial subsidies on the sale of basic Federal documents and continue to maintain a system of regional and local depositories for Government information.

State and Local Funding for Library and Information Services

B-7

WHEREAS, current Federal trends are putting greater fiscal responsibility for libraries and information services on local and State funding agencies,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that local and State priorities be reordered to respond to that increasing need for excellence and wide use of library and information services and that this reordering must result in improved funding for all types of nonprofit library and information services with significantly heavier shares borne by the States and the Federal Government.

National Clearinghouse in Department of Education

B-8

BE IT RESOLVED, that there be organized within the United States Department of Education a National Clearinghouse to assist the libraries and information centers of the United States in the sharing and exchange of useful information with similar agencies of other nations.

Federal Funding Formulas

B-9

WHEREAS, Federal grants are currently being awarded primarily on a per capita basis and in addition many have matching grant requirements, and

WHEREAS, areas, such as the non-contiguous areas of the United States and rural areas, which have low population density and low per capita income are penalized by the existing policy, yet they have the greatest need for information resources, and in order that all citizens will have access to the information they need,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that a national library act should include special provisions for funding those areas with special needs.

Training, Research and Development

B-10

WHEREAS, there exists a present and future need for research and development in library and information services and in the education of librarians and information specialists, and

WHEREAS, the effective planning and implementation of new directions in access to library and information services to support lifelong learning will require an improved understanding of present and future needs, user characteristics and behavior, and delivery methods,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that a high priority be assigned to an expanded national and local research, development and demonstration program in relation to resources and services sharing, user patterns, evaluation, networking, standardization of bibliographic formats, improved delivery capability, and experimentation with delivery technology, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a research arm and a Clearinghouse for Library and Information Services be established within the United States Department of Education for this purpose, and

---

Approved by Paper Ballot

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that as a part of the research and development program, Federal funds be provided to support professional library education programs in providing entering and practicing librarians and information specialists with training in new areas which are projected as a function of library information services with special attention to assessing present and future training needs in the areas of community outreach programming, community literacy programming, non-print resources services, the information sciences, services to the handicapped, adult education, institutional services, public relations, research competencies. services to special cultural groups, and resource management.

Preservation and Use of Research Collections

B-11

WHEREAS, the White House Conference on Library and Information Services recognizes the need to implement an aggressive program for the physical preservation and effective use of the rare and valuable collections of our Nation's research libraries,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that State and Federal funds should be made available to those libraries and repositories which are identified as having key research, rare and valuable collections of national importance, and which make substantive efforts on their own initiative to preserve their materials and to provide access by the American people to their collections, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that such funds should be used: to provide proper environmental conditions for preservation; to augment research and evaluation of de-acidification processes so that the library community can have confidence in an effective method of preservation; to establish training programs to develop qualified restorers; and to augment microfilming of material which cannot be saved and storing of master negatives under optimum conditions.

Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation

B-12

WHEREAS, the present Administration has proposed an Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (ISTC) to:

1) strengthen capacities of developing countries seeking to apply science and technology to meet their needs, and

2) focus increased scientific and technological research attention on the search for better ways to meet basic human needs and approach global problems, and

WHEREAS, one of the ten major program areas of the proposed ISTC is "communications and information systems," and

WHEREAS, these tasks are consistent with the White House Conference theme "increasing international understanding and cooperation," and

WHEREAS, the ISTC has been authorized by the Congress, but there has been controversy over its funding and appropriation,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services endorses the ISTC and urges the Congress to follow up its authorization with the appropriations needed to make the ISTC operational.

Tax Exempt Status for Independent Libraries

B-13

BE IT RESOLVED, that independent libraries which are supported by private foundations whose only responsibility is the support of such libraries, if those libraries are fully open to the public, should be classified in the Internal Revenue Code as educational institutions, thus exempting them from Federal income taxes.

Postal Rates

B-14

WHEREAS, there are geographical barriers to access to information which should be eliminated and which particularly affect the non-contiguous areas of the United States, and

WHEREAS, the delivery of library books and materials and audio-visual materials by surface mail causes a serious delay in delivery, often resulting in the receipt of information when it is no longer of use, and

WHEREAS, domestic telecommunication rates do not apply to non-contiguous areas of the United States,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the policy of the United States Postal Service should be changed so that all library materials addressed to non-contiguous areas will be sent as airmail at surface mail rates, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Federal policy regarding telecommunication rates should be revised to ensure that domestic rates apply to non-contiguous areas of the United States.

Postal Privileges

B-15

BE IT RESOLVED, that free United States franking privileges be extended to cover mailing library information to citizens and to other libraries for the purposes of encouraging free dissemination of information and inter-library resource sharing.

Approved by Paper Ballot

Delivery of Library Materials

B-16

WHEREAS, geographical barriers and deficient postal delivery impede access to information by organizations and the professions and are particularly significant to the non-contiguous parts of the United States and its Territories and to the visually impaired, and

WHEREAS, domestic telecommunications rates do not apply to non-contiguous parts of the United States and its Territories,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the United States Postal Service change appropriate policies and regulations so that all library materials addressed to and from non-contiguous parts of the United States and its Territories will be sent as airmail at surface mail rates, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Federal Communications Commission policy regarding telecommunications rates concerning library services should be revised to ensure that domestic rates apply to non-contiguous parts of the United States and its Territories, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the United States Postal Service handle library materials addressed to or coming from the visually impaired as first class mail.

A Federal Relations Network

B-17

WHEREAS, libraries need to recognize that awareness can increase the political power of library-related entities,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that a Federal relations network on library and information services be established, comprised of library advocates representing each State and Territory of the United States, including representation from special constituencies to monitor and lobby for Federal legislation affecting library and information services and to act as a catalyst for the establishment of regional, State, and local affiliate organizations.

Approved by Paper Ballot

C. Technology, Resource Sharing and Education

Technology and Uniform Standards

C-1

WHEREAS, recent advances in computer technology for the creation and reproduction of documents can provide substantial reduction in cost, and

WHEREAS, many emerging technologies are now available in the public domain and could be instrumental in supplementing the flow of and access to information, and

WHEREAS, development and use of technical and procedural standards can improve effectiveness and reduce cost and extend the use of library and information services, and

WHEREAS, effective standards facilitate the exchange of information between public and private sectors and that this exchange of information is needed to better support organizational, professional, and personal activities, and

WHEREAS, economical media conversion capabilities are very important,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that individuals, organizations, and agencies creating documents and books and generating other information be encouraged to create these materials in machine-readable form in order to decrease the load of retrospective conversion, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Federal Government direct all federally supported libraries and information services and other appropriate Federal agencies to support the development, review, and adoption of national and international standards for publishing, producing, organizing, storing, and transmitting information, using established and recognized procedures and institutions, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that high priority be given to establishing or extending standards which address hardware and software compatibility, computer and communications network protocols, and machine-readable information, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the private sector be encouraged to participate and to support the development of such standards, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that research be funded to develop new technologies that permit convenient and economical media conversion from and to appropriate media.

Networking

C-2

WHEREAS, library and information services contribute significantly to information resources, and

WHEREAS, access to information and library resources available in all types of libraries is needed and must be equally available to all citizens, and

WHEREAS, all types of library and information centers have resources which can contribute to library and information services, networks, and programs at all geographic levels, and

WHEREAS, resource sharing is now mandated by the information explosion, the advance of modern technology, the rapidly escalating costs of needed resources, and the wide disparity between resources available to individuals by reason of geographic location or socio-economic position,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that a comprehensive approach be taken to the planning and development of multi-type library and information networks, including both profit and not-for-profit libraries from the public and private sector, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that such plans be developed at the national, regional, and local level to include specific plans for a national periodicals system and the concept of a national lending library for print and nonprint materials, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that plans be developed for the coordination of library and information networks and programs which would identify the responsibility for such coordination in the United States Department of Education's Office of Library and Learning Resources (or its successor) and the State library agencies, and such other agencies, organizations, or libraries as are involved in such networks, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that control of such networks remain at the State or regional level, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that mechanisms be developed to ensure access by all individuals to such networks and programs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Federal and State funds be made available to continue to support and interconnect existing networks, as well as to develop new networks, and that such funds be designated for network operations and for grants in support of local cooperative action, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all agencies and institutions that provide education and continuing education for library practitioners should offer training in the skills, knowledge, and abilities which will help ensure that practitioners are competent to provide access through these networks in a most effective manner.

School Libraries

C-3

WHEREAS, children must have access to print and nonprint learning materials, and

WHEREAS, cooperative planning must be encouraged between school and public libraries, and

WHEREAS, comprehensive programs for instruction must include coordination of library services, hours of service expanded beyond school class hours, and the readily available services of qualified library professionals, and

WHEREAS, students must not be confronted by physical and administrative barriers to access, and

WHEREAS, preschool programs, supplemented by parent-education programs, should be provided,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that school and public library boards and administrators should establish policies for cooperation, and for instructional programs for children in the usage of the library, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that school library and public library staff should specify procedures and implement programs for cooperation in accord with community and school needs and for instructional programs for children in the usage of the library, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Congress shall set guidelines for the establishment of a school library in each school and that States will implement these guidelines and set standards for libraries in all schools and evaluate local efforts and that local school districts will plan and implement appropriate programs for their communities which fit within the Federal and State guidelines, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that library services for small schools be provided through cooperative arrangements contracted among school districts or through regional service centers to ensure certified teacher librarians and adequate resources, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Federal Government be urged to fund at fully authorized levels those legislative programs which support improved school and public library services.

Technology for the Promotion of the Common Good

C-4

WHEREAS, organizations and professions have been and are continuing to be largely responsible for the development of technology for the storage, communication, and manipulation of information, and

WHEREAS, we have a continuing interest both professionally and as citizens in ensuring that these rapidly developing technologies promote the common good,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Federal Government initiate continuing studies directed at evaluating economic, social, and political consequences of information and data processing technology so that public and private efforts may be made to direct these technologies to the benefit of all.

How to Effectively Use Computer Technology

C-5

WHEREAS, there is a lack of information and coordination about, and between, professions and organizations that provide services for human development such as youth, elderly, and special user groups, and

WHEREAS, libraries can facilitate cooperation between these professions and organizations and foster dissemination of such information,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that libraries offer material and services to these organizations and professions that serve these groups and provide a clearinghouse for information and referral.

Technology Transfer

C-6

WHEREAS, many emerging technologies, such as communications, printing and publishing methodologies, transmittal, storage and archival technologies, among others, are now available in the public domain and could be instrumental in supplementing the flow and access of information,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Federal Government address itself to transferring and applying those technologies to the storage and dissemination of information by libraries and information centers of all varieties with the goal of guaranteed minimum basic technological access for every individual, organization, or profession.

Approved by Paper Ballot

Technology and Federal Programs

C-7

WHEREAS, national standards for library and information services must be developed in consultation with the national library community in order that technology compatible in hardware, language, and format can be developed to allow networks to interact effectively, and

WHEREAS, existing incompatible networks must be encouraged to develop the technology that would provide access to their multiple data bases,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Federal programs for development and utilization of technology for information storage and retrieval be coordinated. The public should have access to Federal data bases except when personal privacy or national security are in jeopardy. The library and information industry professionals should assume the responsibility for coordination of the Federal and public interest in information technology, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the increased application of technological advances should be balanced with an increased awareness of the necessity to humanize such efforts. All plans for future services should review those services both from the technological and the human effect point of view. Information in existing national centers or national data bases, not subject to restricted access, should be made available to all libraries on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. The application of existing or future technology should be considered in planning library services to implement effective methods for obtaining information in order to eliminate inequities caused by inadequate resources, geographic and architectural barriers, and economic deprivation.

Technological Standards Research

C-8

WHEREAS, telecommunications and computer technologies are currently in place and facilitating network services in many libraries, and

WHEREAS, such services would be greatly enhanced through the development of technological standards that would assure cost-effective library systems, and

WHEREAS, such standards would provide the ability to form larger networks, thereby providing national access to information by any library and information center, and

WHEREAS, only some libraries have been able to avail themselves of such technology,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the private and the public sectors join in furthering research directed toward the development of technological standards, and

Approved by Paper Ballot

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that funds be sought which would assure every library of at least one computer terminal connected to an appropriate number of data bases.

Preservation of Library and Information Resources/Materials

C-9

WHEREAS, library and information resources are continuing and will continue to deteriorate unless measures are taken to deter that deterioration,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that efforts be made on the Federal, State, and local levels to promote and advance the conservation and preservation of library and information resources/materials, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the appropriate Federal, State, local, and private agencies address the following issues:

1) the adoption of standards (humidity and temperature controls) for the storage of library and information resources/materials;

2) the support of research on the environmental effects on library and information resources/materials;

3) the adoption of manufacturing standards for those resources/materials deemed to be of long-term value and for those considered to be of archival value; and

4) the provision of Federal, State, and local funds to survey library and information service facilities and upgrade those not providing adequate conditions for the preservation of materials and resources.

Interagency Cooperation

C-10

WHEREAS, rules and regulations covering various federally funded programs sometimes discourage interagency cooperation and prohibit access to library and information resources,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that all future Federal rules and regulations encourage interagency cooperation and access to federally purchased library and information resources.

Elimination of Duplication

C-11

BE IT RESOLVED, that the President should issue an executive order amending the A-95 clearinghouse review process to require that application for Federal grants be reviewed to reduce duplication of information services, and

---

Approved by Paper Ballot

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that incentives should be provided to encourage applicants for Federal and State funding programs to demonstrate that they will not duplicate an information program already serving the target group, and that preference should be given to libraries as information service providers where such preference would not duplicate existing programs.

Telecommunication Networks

C-12

WHEREAS, we seek to maintain diversity and autonomy of libraries and their collections, and to provide a suitable communications system which will facilitate equal access to information for all citizens and eliminate the inequities created by physical barriers of time and distance, and to encourage a diversity of facilities and services,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that our national information policy encourage:

1) interconnecting all networks, fostering service in all States and Territories, and inviting the cooperation of all telecommunication industries to provide distributed access broadband common carrier service to homes, businesses, agencies, and all libraries;

2) the integration of broadcast, conference, and private communications and document delivery of audio, data, and image transmissions; and

3) provision of lower rates for libraries and educational services.

Inter-library Cooperation

C-13

WHEREAS, formal and systematic channels must be developed to provide cooperation among all library and information services in order to improve access to all information for all citizens,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Congress, the United States Department of Education, and State legislatures should examine legislation to ensure cooperation, and that Congress and State legislatures should provide incentives through appropriations for cooperation, particularly by increasing funding for the Library Services and Construction Act, Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation).

Cooperative Standards and Networking

C-14

WHEREAS, better procedures should be developed for gathering and processing information on an international scale, and

WHEREAS, the application of technology and participation in cooperative projects requires the development of and adherence to mutually acceptable standards,

Approved by Paper Ballot

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that uniform standards for national bibliographic records universally adopted be implemented, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Library of Congress be charged and funded to promote national acceptance and use of uniform standards for the development of international networks, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Federal Government in concert with other Government or international agencies support the adoption of technological mechanisms and the establishment of professional services, including programs to overcome language barriers.

Continuing Education for Librarians

C-15

WHEREAS, technological developments demand additional training for those imparting library skills, and

WHEREAS, the use of library materials and services depends on the knowledge and expertise of library professionals,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that funds be made available for the retraining and updating of those imparting library skills, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the continuing education of librarians be coordinated through library schools, library associations, and State agencies.

Library Skills Instruction

C-16

WHEREAS, every child should have access to a library, and

WHEREAS, a reasonable amount of time for instruction in library and information services needs to be established in the curricula of the Nation's schools at all levels,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that library skills instruction curricula should be developed and implemented in elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and other educational programs.

Specialist Staff for State Library Leadership and Development

C-17

WHEREAS, libraries serve people of all ages, and

WHEREAS, the 1980's will require maximum use of resources, programs that anticipate user needs, adaptive, innovative, and individualized services, and cooperation with community and government programs, and

WHEREAS, librarians, trustees, and community leaders will benefit from program assistance designed to help them meet the needs of all people, and

---

Approved by Paper Ballot

WHEREAS, each State library agency staff needs traveling specialists in adult services, services to young adults, and services to children,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services urges each State to provide specialists in adult, young adult, and children's services to assist libraries in developing needed service programs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the White House Conference urges Congress to enact a State Library Leadership and Development title which provides matching funds enabling States to provide these positions and the program funds needed for improving services at the community level.

Training and Continuing Education/Staff Development

C-18

WHEREAS, particular attention should be devoted to preparing and continually educating library and information professionals to serve many diverse user groups through developing skills in needs assessment, utilization of data bases, and other new technologies and relevant techniques,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that there should be immediate restoration and increased Federal funding for library education, research, continuing education, and demonstration projects in order to:

1) recruit minorities and students with a specialized background that are under-represented in the library and information science profession;

2) upgrade facilities, curricula, and faculty competencies to prepare graduates to cope with the changing information needs of society; and

3) provide continuing education for current librarians.

Approved by Paper Ballot

D. Special Constituent Concerns

Special Constituencies: Library Services to the Disabled and Hearing-impaired

D-1

Preamble

It should be understood and accepted that special constituencies, including disabled and hearing-impaired persons, do not have the same needs; nor do these constituencies solve these needs in the same manner. The issues addressed herein outline specific needs of various disabled communities and hearing-impaired communities.

Two specific resolutions, attempting to identify needs and address various methods for meeting such needs, have been synthesized to express a concerted and concerned voice addressing pertinent issues in two parts:

A.) Access-related issues
B.) Special information needs of hearing-impaired persons

Section A: Access-Related Issues

WHEREAS, more than 34 million disabled and hearing-impaired Americans are significantly unrepresented in public and private training, and in the delivery systems of library and information services, and

WHEREAS, library and information services programs are often housed in buildings containing numerous environmental barriers, and

WHEREAS, for the most part, neither public and private libraries, nor school and college library programs, adequately provide library and information services for persons with developmental, hearing, learning, mental, physical, and visual disabilities and mental handicaps, and

WHEREAS, Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act (PL 93-112) mandates physical, programmatic, attitudinal, and communication access, and

WHEREAS, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (PL 94-142) mandates that all children receive an equal education in the most integrated setting appropriate,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

A. Access to Library Positions, Boards, Library Programs and Library Training Programs:

1) Steps shall be taken to assure that instructors in library and information services training programs, as well as students participating in such programs, reflect the participation of disabled persons.

2) Library training and continuing education programs shall be provided for library personnel to increase awareness of special needs of disabled persons.

3) Steps shall be taken to assure that the public and private complex of local, regional, and State school

and college library programs include on their boards and staffs participation by disabled and hearing-impaired persons and, further, that communication and support services be provided.

B. Access to Library and Information Services Programs and Facilities:

1) Steps shall be taken to encourage more disabled persons to utilize library and information services; and special efforts shall be made to provide services through video and audio tapes, captioned films and sign or foreign language films for non-English speaking persons or users of American sign language.

2) That immediate steps shall be taken to ensure that all libraries covered by Section 504 complete transition and self-evaluation plans, that Federal funds be available to implement said plans, and that these same libraries commit themselves to strict adherence to said plans, including the required modifications for program and environmental access.

3) Many other libraries shall be encouraged to review, with assistance from disabled persons and groups, methods by which their facilities can be made environmentally and programmatically accessible.

4) Special communications devices (which shall include but not be limited to teletypes for hearing-impaired library users, reading machines, and computer terminals with braille and speech output for non-print readers) be provided wherever possible.

5) Special studies shall be initiated to determine the feasibility of providing, on a long-term loan basis, equipment for the translation of print and audio sources into forms of data which disabled individuals can easily employ. Such a loan program should be modeled after the existing machine lending program of the Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

C. Access to materials:

1) The Library of Congress shall coordinate programs and multi-sensory services (print books used in conjunction with cassettes and recorded books, and captioned films) tailored to the needs of the developmentally disabled and persons with learning disabilities. This shall be done with the participation and consultation of disabled consumers and directors of special education and vocational rehabilitation programs.

2) Publishers shall be encouraged to develop materials relating to training in independent living for mentally restored persons, in alliance with library and information services programs which shall be

developed with the assistance of prospective service recipients.

3) Information on the incidence, prevalence, characteristics, treatment, and latest research findings on "handicapping conditions" shall be provided to the public through special statewide networks.

4) Creation of video tapes and other media aides specifically designed for the hearing-impaired shall be produced with the participation of hearing-impaired persons, and distributed on a national level.

D. Access for Persons in Institutional or Correctional Facilities:

The foregoing recommendations shall be adapted to meet the needs of disabled persons located in institutional or correctional settings.

Section B: Special Information Needs Of Hearing-Impaired Persons

WHEREAS, hearing impairment is the single most prevalent disability in the United States and is a communications barrier that has led to misunderstanding and ignorance of deaf persons' needs by the general public, and

WHEREAS, deafness affects people of every age, race, ethnic origin, and educational background, and

WHEREAS, deafness draws people together in a unique language which has its own context and meaning, serving as a native language to many, with English as a second language,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that libraries meet the needs of the deaf in the following manners:

A. State Level

1) train personnel in library service to the deaf.

2) establish a Library Committee for the Deaf under the auspices of the State Library Commission, which will include deaf individuals.

3) establish a clearinghouse that will act as a sole information and referral source in the State to assist all libraries to serve the deaf and the general public on information needs about deafness and services for the deaf for interlibrary loan.

B. National Level

enact a National Library Service for the Deaf under the auspices of the Library of Congress. The service shall be developed and devised by a board consisting of deaf professionals, deaf consumers, library professionals, and lay persons.

National Indian Omnibus Library Bill D-2

WHEREAS, there is at the present time no funding in any agency dedicated to the development or operation of library systems in Indian country*, and

WHEREAS, such funds as have been used in the past are unreliable, inadequate, and usually project-oriented, and

WHEREAS, library, cultural, and information resources at a compensatory level are now urgently needed by American Indian/Alaska Native people living on or near reservations, and

WHEREAS, the Federal agencies are increasingly aware that Federal trust responsibility relating to education mandates inclusion of library/information resources, and

WHEREAS, the States of Arizona, Illinois, New Mexico, Michigan, Montana, Washington, and Wisconsin, have called for the White House Conference to support specific Indian library legislation,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Congress be asked to enact a National Indian Omnibus Library Bill to include:

1) a title on training, both pre-service and in-service, to be determined by tribes, Alaska Natives, and Aleuts in collaboration with higher education agencies that leads to certification for Indian library workers, and that tribes and their designated Indian organizations and institutions shall be included in such programs. Particular emphasis would be on continuing education and career development, on-the-job experience, and work study;

2) a title on historical and contemporary materials and dissemination of information in all formats;

---

* DEFINITION OF INDIAN COUNTRY, 18 United States Code 1151: Except as otherwise provided in sections 1154 and 1156 of this title, the term "Indian country," as used in this chapter, means:

a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation,

b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States, whether within the original or subsequently acquired Territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State, and

c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

3) a title on construction or remodeling of library/information/cultural resource facilities;

4) a title on technical assistance to be provided to new or developing libraries;

5) a title on the support of library/information services to Indian studies programs in institutions of higher education;

6) a title providing financial support to Indian communities, both urban and rural, as a means of conducting information needs surveys in building a base for library development;

7) special purpose program grants and contracts; and

8) a title establishing a National Indian Library Center that would do the following:

   a) implement the BIA Plan for library/media/information services development as continuously modified, monitored, and reevaluated by the tribal governments operating under it;

   b) serve as a stimulus and focal point for the preservation, production, collection, and distribution of materials of interest to Indian libraries;

   c) operate as a clearinghouse and referral center for materials (including oral history and language materials);

   d) provide technical assistance through a bank of Indian resource people who can provide intensive, short-term help;

   e) facilitate a national network capability;

   f) establish links between the National Indian Library Center and high school and college counselors regarding Indian students and library career training opportunities; and

   g) encourage a horizontal approach to information access funding within BIA, so that health, social services, economic development, job training and other programs carry their own information services support components.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Indian Omnibus Library Bill should be administered by the United States Department of the Interior's Center for Information and Library Services in line with policies established by tribal governing boards.

Information Systems in U.S. Territories

D-3

WHEREAS, the people of the United States Territories have identified the need to have increased access to information and to be served by trained personnel, and

WHEREAS, the United States has the responsibility to assist these United States Territories to strengthen their information systems to meet their own identified needs,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the United States assist United States Territories in the establishment of bibliographic control mechanisms to ensure the availability of and accessibility to their government documents, literary production, technical, economic, social documentation, etc., and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the United States provide financial and technical assistance to help develop the necessary information infrastructures to facilitate their participation in national, regional, and international networking, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services recommend to the President of the United States that there be focus on the United States Territories to accelerate the better utilization of their present resources, and that avenues be sought to build new information resources as needed.

Minority Needs

D-4

WHEREAS, the Nation's people are rich in cultural and ethnic diversity,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that library collections and personnel training shall include a special emphasis on the indigenous ethnic populations of the local community they serve, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that collections and staff training be developed with the participation and assistance of representatives from the indigenous ethnic population of the local community, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that categorical grants be made available to school, public, and academic libraries to accomplish these goals.

Approved by Paper Ballot

E. International Issues

International Information Exchanges

E-1

WHEREAS, there is a need to start and expand dialogue among members of the international community for the sharing of all forms of information, and

WHEREAS, for humanitarian purposes, the sharing between nations of all unclassified information should be encouraged, and

WHEREAS, there is a need to encourage dissemination of information of all kinds, and to encourage cooperation in the exchange of information and personnel among all countries, and

WHEREAS, the library and information community has an important role to play in achieving effective exchange of information,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that a new Federal program be enacted and funded which would provide for an exchange and training program for library and information service personnel, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that protocol for library and information exchange in the United States support the participation in the Universal Availability of Publications and encourage the elimination of trade and other barriers to the exchange of library materials and information of all kinds, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that as Federal and State programs for networking are established, consideration for international communication and sharing be included within the framework of the networks which are created, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Federal funds should be made available for the implementation of international networking.

Federal International Communication and Accountability

E-2

WHEREAS, many departments and agencies of the United States Government are involved in the international exchange of information, and

WHEREAS, there is no central coordination of activities, resulting in the possible duplication of effort, waste, and gaps of coverage, and

WHEREAS, the United States should examine its role in the new information society and should formulate policies that are prospective rather than reactive,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the President:

1) make a report on governmental agencies engaged in these activities and attendant costs;

2) make recommendations to eliminate duplication of effort and waste, and to expand coverage where appropriate, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that on the basis of this report the President formulate necessary procedures to coordinate United States participation in international communication and information programs, both public and private.

International Conference

E-3

WHEREAS, recognizing that the unimpeded flow of information and published materials is essential to the promotion of international peace and security, and

WHEREAS, the need for an international standard for exchange programs in the fields of science, technology, and other cultural matters among nations and international corporations is acknowledged, and

WHEREAS, noting that the UNESCO, the United Nations University, and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations are interested in the enhancement of all cultures, the promotion of civil rights, and the status of women in all nations,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services recommend to the President of the United States that an International Conference on Library and Information Services be held.

Center For International Studies

E-4

WHEREAS, there is a need in the United States for knowledge of foreign languages and cultures, and

WHEREAS, the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies has reported in October, 1979, and recommended ways to address this need,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the delegates to the White House Conference support the concept of regional and national centers to further international understanding, as recommended by the Commission.

Establish an International Youth Library

E-5

WHEREAS, the encouragement of appreciation of other cultures should start at an early age, and there exist few comprehensive international collections of children's literature in the United States, and

WHEREAS, a collection of this kind would be of great value to scholars in the field of children's service and could serve as a coordinating point and demonstration of such services,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that a center, similar to the International Youth Library in Munich, be established in the United States, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that through this center, libraries throughout the country be encouraged to emphasize children's programming which recognizes the positive values of cultural differences and which promotes international understanding.

Approved by Paper Ballot

International Copyright Agreement

E-6

WHEREAS, the United States is a member of the Universal Copyright Convention, and

WHEREAS, the new United States Copyright Act allows the United States to move toward appropriate international copyright arrangements,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the United States should continue to seek improved international copyright accords.

Approved by Paper Ballot
88

F. Conference Follow-up and Commendation

Ad Hoc Committee for WHCLIS: Planning and Monitoring

F-1

BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science convene an Ad Hoc Committee composed of delegates elected by each delegation to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be responsible for planning and monitoring Conference follow-up activities.

Youth Representation

F-2

BE IT RESOLVED, that there be at least one youth appointee named to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a voting member, that States be encouraged to include youths on their library boards as voting members, and that local governments be encouraged to include at least one youth as a voting member on the local library board.

Future White House Conferences

F-3

BE IT RESOLVED, that a White House or a Federal Conference on Library and Information Services be held every decade to establish the national information goals and priorities for the next decade, to assure effective transfer of knowledge to citizenry, and to accomplish this goal in light of accelerated changes in information technology and practices.

Commendation of Alphonse F. Trezza

F-4

WHEREAS, Alphonse F. Trezza, as director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, has demonstrated dynamic leadership in many of the areas of concern to this White House Conference on Library and Information Services, and has initiated many of the plans and activities which have culminated in this Conference,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates to this Conference, acknowledge and congratulate Mr. Trezza for his contributions to this Conference, to the National Commission, and to the development of libraries and information services throughout the United States.

Ad Hoc Group for WHCLIS Implementation

F-5

WHEREAS, it is necessary that the resolutions of this Conference be carried to the appropriate agencies and bodies,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that a delegation should be established, consisting of one lay and one professional member from each State, Territorial, or special delegation to the Conference, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science shall assist the ad hoc group selected by the members of this delegation from its number to plan, implement, and follow up resolutions from this Conference.

Task Force on National Information Policy

F-6

WHEREAS, while we support the concept of a national library and information act to establish national information policy, and

WHEREAS, Study Bill S. 1124 does not adequately address the special information needs of professions and organizations,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that a task force on the special information needs of professions and organizations shall be convened promptly by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to correct these deficiencies, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the task force shall address a report and recommendation to be given to the legislators and staff persons framing a National Library Act, and shall include participation of providers and users of information services appropriate to organizations and professions.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

MEMBERS

Charles Benton (Chairman)
Wilmette, Illinois

Bessie Boehm Moore
(Vice-Chairman)
Little Rock, Arkansas

*__Helmut Alpers__
Vice President
General Bookbinding Company
Chesterland, Ohio

**__Joseph Becker__
President
Becker and Hayes
Santa Monica, California

Daniel J. Boorstin
The Librarian of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Robert W. Burns, Jr.
Assistant Director of Libraries for Research Services
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado

Carlos A. Cuadra
President
Cuadra Associates
Santa Monica, California

Joan H. Gross
Public Affairs Officer
United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
New York, New York

Clara S. Jones
Former Director
Detroit Public Library
Oakland, California

Francis Keppel
Director
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Marian P. Leith
Assistant Director and Federal Program Director State Library
Raleigh, North Carolina

Frances H. Naftalin
President
Minneapolis Public Library Board
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Philip A. Sprague
Associate Administrator for Management Assistance
United States Small Business Administration
Washington, D.C.

Horace E. Tate
Executive Director
Georgia Association of Educators
Decatur, Georgia

**__John E. Velde, Jr.__
Investor
Hollywood, California

Margaret S. Warden
Former Montana State Senator
Great Falls, Montana

†**William J. Welsh**
The Deputy Librarian of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Mildred E. Younger
Former Member
Los Angeles City Library Commission
Los Angeles, California

FORMER MEMBERS

Andrew A. Aines
William O. Baker
Frederick H. Burkhardt
(Chairman Emeritus)
Daniel W. Casey
Harold C. Crotty
Leslie W. Dunlap
Martin Goland
John G. Kemeny
Louis A. Lerner
John G. Lorenz
L. Quincy Mumford
Ralph A. Renick
Catherine D. Scott
Julia Li Wu
Alfred R. Zipf

---

*Appointed as new member and Senate confirmed appointment in February 1980.

**Term expired in July 1979. Served in consulting capacity during the Conference and until February 1980.

†Serves in the absence of The Librarian of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS

Charles Benton (Chairman)
Wilmette, Illinois

Bessie Boehm Moore
(Vice-Chairman)
Little Rock, Arkansas

Gregory H. Adamian
President
Bentley College
Waltham, Massachusetts

C.E. Campbell Beall
Chairman
West Virginia Library Commission
Martinsburg, West Virginia

Rebecca T. Bingham
Director of Library Media Services
Jefferson County Public Schools
Louisville, Kentucky

Robert Lee Chartrand
Senior Specialist in Information Sciences Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service
Washington, D.C.

Shirley Echelman
Executive Director
Medical Library Association
Chicago, Illinois

The Honorable William D. Ford
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Marian G. Gallagher
Professor of Law and Law Librarian
Law Library, University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Robert M. Hayes
Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science
University of California Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California

Esther Mae Henke
Director of the Library Services Branch
Oklahoma Department of Libraries
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Warren Gardiner Hill
Executive Director
Education Commission of the States
Denver, Colorado

Alice B. Ihrig
Director of Civic and Cultural Programs
Moraine Valley Community College, Community Services
Palos Hills, Illinois

The Honorable Jacob K. Javits
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Nicholas Johnson
Chairman
National Citizens Communications Lobby
Washington, D.C.

Rose Marie Lopez
Bilingual Teacher
Phoenix Elementary School District
Phoenix, Arizona

Michael A. McCarroll
Vice President
D.C. Heath Co.
Lexington, Massachusetts

Margaret C. McNamara
Chairman of the Board and Founder
Reading is Fundamental, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

Edward J. Meade, Jr.
Program Officer
Education and Research, The Ford Foundation
New York, New York

Helen H. Meyer
Editorial Consultant
Doubleday and Company
New York, New York

John T. Short
Regional Manager for the Eastern United States
Coronet Media, Division of Esquire, Inc.
Avon, Conneticut

Joseph F. Shubert
State Librarian
New York State Library
Albany, New York

Jeanne Hurley Simon
Legislative Specialist
National Advisory Council on
Womens Educational Programs
Washington, D.C.

Philip A. Sprague
Associate Administrator for
Management Assistance
United States Small Business
Administration
Washington, D.C.

Carlton J. Thaxton
Director of the Division of
Public Library Services
State Department of Education
Atlanta, Georgia

John E. Velde, Jr.
Investor
Hollywood, California

Margaret S. Warden
Former Montana State Senator
Great Falls, Montana

Virginia G. Young
The Coordinating Board for
Higher Education
Columbia, Missouri

FORMER MEMBERS

Frederick H. Burkhardt
(Chairman Emeritus)

John H.M. Chen
Walter W. Curley
Ann Heidbreder Eastman
Oscar C. Everhart
David R. Gergen
Donald T. Gibbs
Kenneth Jernigan
Louis A. Lerner
Allie Beth Martin
Samuel Jackson Martz
Justin McDevitt
Agnes M. Myers
Edwin B. Parker
J.C. Redd
Elizabeth F. Ruffner
Gene Shalit
Martha S. Williams

THE INFORMATION COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS

Robert Lee Chartrand
Co-chairman
Senior Specialist in Information Sciences
Library of Congress,
Congressional Research Service

Robert B. Pfannkuch
Co-chairman
Corporate Vice President and President, Video Group
Bell and Howell Company
Chicago, Illinois

James B. Adler
President
Congressional information Services, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

Robert S. Arthur
Director of Business Data Bases
Control Data Corporation
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Jason S. Berman
Warner Communications
Washington, D.C.

J. Christopher Burns
Vice President, Planning
The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Daniel H. Carter
Manager of Advanced Business Planning
Texas Instrument, Inc.
Houston, Texas

Anne Cheatham
Director
Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future
Washington, D.C.

Warren Cole
Director, National Accounts
Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester, New York

Robert Colten
Director of Productivity Systems Planning
Tymshare, Incorporated
Cupertino, California

Marilyn Courtot
Administrative Director
Office of the Secretary of the United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Alex S. Edelstein
Professor and Director
University of Washington
School of Communications
Seattle, Washington

John Eger
Attorney and Consultant on Communications Law
Washington, D.C.

Donald T. Gibbs
Librarian
Redwood Library and Athenaeum
Newport, Rhode Island

Vincent Giuliano
Senior Staff Consultant
Arthur D. Little, Inc.
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Mary Gardiner Jones
Vice President for Consumer Affairs
Western Union Telegraph Company
Washington, D.C.

Kas Kalba
President
Kalba Bowen Associates, Inc.
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dan Lacy
Senior Vice President
McGraw-Hill, Inc.
New York, New York

James H. McCain
Publisher
Information World
Arlington, Virginia

Roy Millenson
Staff Director, College Division and Library Information
Association of American Publishers
Washington, D.C.

Anthony G. Oettinger
Chairman, Program on Information Resources Policy
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Marc Porat
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies
Washington, D.C.

William J. Senter
President
Xerox Publishing Group
Greenwich, Connecticut

Wendell Shackelford
President
Media Matrix, Inc.
New York, New York

Delbert C. Staley
President
New York Telephone Company
New York, New York

Donald N. Streeter
Director of Technical
Communications
IBM Corporation
Armonk, New York

Ken Winslow
Manager of Video Program
Services
Public Broadcasting Service
Washington, D.C.

Barry Zorthian
President
Washington/Baltimore
Regional Association
Washington, D.C.

Paul G. Zurkowski
President
Information Industry Association
Washington, D.C.

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES

MEMBERS

Douglas M. Knight (Chairman)
Frederick H. Burkhardt (Vice Chairman)
Estelle Brodman
Launor F. Carter
***Verner W. Clapp**
Carl Elliott
Alvin C. Eurich
Mildred P. Frary
Herman H. Fussler
Marian G. Gallagher
Emerson Greenaway
Caryl P. Haskins
William N. Hubbard, Jr.
Dan Lacy
Bessie Boehm Moore
Carl F.J. Overhage
***Harry H. Ransom**
Wilbur L. Schramm
***Mrs. George Rodney Wallace**
Stephen J. Wright

The Advisory Commission was established in September 1966 and completed its work in July 1968. Its major recommendation called for the establishment of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, a permanent, independent Federal agency.

*Deceased

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

STAFF MEMBERS

Marilyn K. Gell
Executive Director

Jerry Manolatos
Deputy Director

Richard G. Akeroyd, Jr.
Coordinator, Information Center and Audiovisual Programs

Elaine Brock
Clerk-typist

Dorothy S. Burgess
Secretary to Program Coordinator

K.C. Chartrand
Staff Artist

John Cohrssen
Legal Counsel

Elaine Cooke
Secretary-Receptionist

Amado Cruz, Jr.
Travel/Accounting Clerk

Charles Culhane
Program Editor

Ben DeWhitt
Staff Consultant, National Archives

Jack Duncan
Legislative Consultant

Barbara Fisher
Secretary

Kelvin V. Hackett
Budget Clerk

Vera Hirschberg
Public Affairs Coordinator

Mary Louise Huchs
Assistant to Volunteers Coordinator

Barry Jagoda
Coordinator, Information Community Advisory Commission

Mary Jones
Executive Assistant to the Director

John C. Katz
Editorial Assistant

Linda Lang
Volunteers Coordinator

Thomas G. Lennox
Managing Editor

Anita Lindsley
Word Processing Specialist

Hector Lujan
Computer Services Assistant

Peggy McLaughlin
Writer-Editor

Loretto Love Meriwether
Public Affairs Assistant

Heather L. Nicoll
Coordinator for Systems and Publications

Barbara Patterson
Computer Services Specialist

Kathleen Quinn
Word Processing Specialist

Robert W. Rector
Special Assistant, Information Center

Melinda Renner
Staff Assistant

Lynn Roefs
Assistant to Volunteers Coordinator

Amanda Seward
Staff Assistant

Eileen E. Shaw
International Planning Assistant

Billie Simpson
Secretary/Assistant to Program Coordinator

Janet Smalley
International Planning Assistant

Kathleen Salata Smith
International Planning Coordinator

Jean-Anne South
Program Coordinator

Paula Valerie Taylor
Word Processing Specialist

Betsy Thom
Assistant to Volunteers Coordinator

Chad Evans Wyatt
Staff Photographer

Shelley R. Zuniga
Word Processing Specialist

FORMER STAFF

Kevin C. Flaherty
Program and Planning Consultant

Ronald Linehan
Program and Planning Consultant

Mary R. Power
Program and Planning Consultant

THE NATIONAL COMMISION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

STAFF MEMBERS

Alphonse F. Trezza
Executive Director

Douglas S. Price
Deputy Director

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
Associate Director and Liaison to the Conference

Martha D. Quigley
Secretary

Carl C. Thompson
Administrative Assistant

Ruth Liepmann Tighe
Research Associate

Barbara L. Whiteleather
Executive Secretary

Ruby O. Woods-Robinson
Research Associate

***William D. Mathews**
Research Associate

*Former member of staff.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE

MEMBERS

Gordon M. Ambach
Commissioner of Education
State of New York
Albany, New York

Robert Michael Braude
Senior Vice President and
Executive
Library of Medicine
University of Nebraska
Omaha, Nebraska

Howard W. Dillon
Associate Director
The University of Chicago
Library
Chicago, Illinois

Duane F. Johnson
Librarian
Hutchinson Public Library
Hutchinson, Kansas

Janet Risha London
State Director
Literacy Volunteers of MA
Worcester, Massachusetts

Nancy M. Lorenzi
Director
U.C. Medical Center Libraries
Cincinnati, Ohio

Delia E. Martinez
Senior Budget Analyst/System
Equal Opportunity Office
University of Nevada System
Reno, Nevada

Robert Lee Navarro
President
Hispanic International
University
Houston, Texas

William Walter Pearson
Senior Associate (Lawyer)
Downs, Rachun, and Martin
Hardwick, Vermont

Marcus D. Salazar
Project Director
Neighborhood Services
Organization
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma